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A REVIEW

OF THE

PRESIDENTIAL BATTLE-FIELD



WITH

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN

AS THE

REPUBLICAN STANDARD-BEARER

IN 1884.

WASHINGTON, D. C.:
1884.

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THE DUTY OF THE HOUR,

AND

THE CERTAIN ROAD TO A VICTORY.

The Republican party must not make any mistake in its outfit for the approaching Presidential campaign. The fight is to be fierce, bitter, and uncompromising, and though the Republican party has superiority of record, principle, and patriotism of position—it has a famished and unscrupulous adversary who will wage war to the knife, and knife to the hilt. The Chicago convention therefore is loaded with unusual responsibility in the discharge of its important duties. The Republican party has no great surplus of power over its adversary that will warrant it in making any mistake or taking any evident risk in presenting a candidate for popular support. It must scan the field carefully and present a standard-bearer for the Republican party to follow and vote for, who stands as fair in the public's eye as the principles of the party he represents, so that no time, or effort, or ammunition from the Republican magazine will be required to defend the candidate, and hence be lost to an aggressive warfare against the common enemy. If we hope to win, this point must be carefully and wisely guarded by the nominating convention.

The stock of candidates to the convention for nomination is sufficiently large in number and varied in character to leave that body no excuse for making a fatal mistake. Its duty is plain, and its resources for victory are abundant, and without any regard to the personal aspirations of the statesmen who think themselves qualified to fill the presidential chair with honor and usefulness, the convention must be guided by these considerations in selecting a candidate: Is he honest, is he capable, and will he secure the full strength of the vote of his party throughout the Union? These questions must be met squarely and weighed according to their intrinsic merits. Nothing can be safely assumed, but every question must be considered in the light of history, experience, and common sense, without prejudice or partiality of a personal character, that the wisest and best choice may be made for certain victory, and that triumph may be assured in the standard-bearer of the party.

The best and soundest declaration of principles possible may be shipwrecked in the ballot-box by an unwise and unpopular selection of a candidate.

It is not the purpose here to assail or disparage any one of the distinguished names presented for consideration, but to express a preference, and to give good reasons for having such preference. Of all the names yet presented, that of Gen. John A. Logan, as the nominee, is to be preferred, because he possesses elements of popularity that attach to no other name yet presented.

His record as a man, a statesman, a soldier, and a Republican, cannot be assailed or impeached, and his popularity will enable him to carry any State that any other Republican can carry, and several States which other aspirants probably could not. We must carry New York to win a victory, and there is no good reason for believing otherwise than that Gen. Logan can command more than the full strength of his party in that State.

He has never been identified with factional struggles in that State. In the National convention, New York will be about equally divided. Gen. Logan is free and clear of danger from either, and will have at his back the surviving soldier element in the State, which is an important factor in the political power of that great empire.

Gen. Logan brings with him the great State of Illinois, with all its force in the convention and at the ballot-box. He is stronger in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Colorado than almost any other man with the mass of voters, and would secure a popular vote in all those States that would outstrip the others when the struggle comes at the ballot-box. Should he be nominated he will swing the electoral vote of New England with as large majorities as would attend any other man.

Pennsylvania, though it may not indicate a preference for Gen. Logan as a candidate, will, should he receive the nomination, roll up a majority for him greater than could be secured for any other name mentioned in this connection, for the soldier vote and that of other elements in that State would be secured for him beyond the reach of every other name.

New Jersey and Maryland are both within the range of Republican possibility with Gen. Logan, and more easily than with either of the other statesmen who aspire to the candidacy. All this is assured, as is his election if nominated, for the reason that he is free and clear of all the incumbrances of an unfortunate record as a man, a statesman, and a soldier, and his name is without the taint of faction and corruption in public or private life, and what is more and better, no time or effort will be required for his personal defense as a candidate. All the ammunition, resources, and efforts of the party under his leadership can be turned against the common enemy.

FOR PRESIDENT—COMRADE JNO. A. LOGAN.

COMRADES, A WORD WITH YOU :

Twenty-three years ago to-day many of you were in the field for the Union, and every day thereafter new faces were turned to the front, where danger was to be met. In four years you accomplished more for civilization and the preservation of the rights of humanity than had been in all the preceding ages. You uprooted an institution, hoary with age, frowning with wrong, laden with sorbs and sorrow, and utterly destructive of individual and family rights, which had long obstructed progress, claiming divine sanction, and threatening to pollute the free air of your country forever. You perfected the Union of these States, and clothed your nation with immortality. These wonderful results were achieved because you marched elbow to elbow, with faces set, nerves steeled, and all determined to reach one certain end. Had you been divided in purpose or action, you would have failed, and anarchy and ruin would have held high carnival where now forever remains active christianity, constant progress, intelligence, peace, and prosperity. There can be no question that your heroism and unselfish devotion secured to the country, south as north, the happy and peaceful plenitude which is now prominent everywhere. Not alone did you preserve the Union, freed from the blighting curse of slavery; not alone did you break the shackles from five million human limbs; but, more, you crystallized the conviction in the minds of all intelligent men that freedom is the better state, whether viewed morally, socially, politically, or financially.

It is impossible to give you credit beyond your deserts for the results of the heroic and herculean efforts which ended nineteen years ago. But what have been your rewards? Some of you, bruised and maimed in the long and trying conflict, have had your names placed upon the pension rolls, and receive from the Government an amount equal to supplying your wounds with lint and bandages. Some of you comrades, who went down into the valley never to return, whose life-blood consecrated the flag you bore to victory, may take comfort in the realms of rest from the fact that a generous Government, which would not have existed a day but for their and your sacrifices, is yet doling out insignificant sums, and these begrudgingly, to their widows and orphans.

Comrades, who is to blame? In nineteen years of peace you have done nothing for yourselves compared with what you accomplished for God and civilization during the preceding four years of war. Why? Because you are no longer in line. Because you walk, each his own way, with very little unanimity of purpose. Very many of us, who entered the ranks in our noonday prime; who laid aside arms and uniform while yet in the full glory of perfect manhood, are to-day aged, white-haired, and nearing the end. Absentees become more numerous at each succeeding annual roll call. We are forcibly reminded that if we purpose doing anything for ourselves—anything to make our children proud of being the descendants of volunteer soldiers—we must proceed at once. Is there anything we can do before "ratoo" is sounded? I think yes.

An honored comrade, who was with us from the beginning to the end of the war, is a candidate for the highest office on the globe—for President of the States whose inseparable Union your valor perfected. He stands squarely upon merit, with a record as a citizen and soldier second to none other. A volunteer soldier him-

self, who enlisted because brave men were a necessity, next to that triple-deserving hero, U. S. Grant, he is in closest sympathy with each man who volunteered from country home and peaceful and happy fireside to do or die for right. In your hearts you have already voiced the name of General John A. Logan. You need no long story of his life and services. For more than four years he was one of the "boys in blue," and the "boys in blue" know all that is contained in that brief sentence. Not a few of you saw him, day and night, sharing your dangers in the field, and all of you know that he was there uninterruptedly from first to last. Scarcely one of you but knows that the only credential necessary to enlist General Logan in your behalf is an honorable discharge from the army. Being an earnest and conscientious Republican himself, desiring the fullest success to the principles to that party, I have not a doubt General Logan would be pleased if every Union soldier would now vote in the same direction he shot—vote for the principles sanctified by the issues of war. But I know General Logan never hesitated to serve a comrade because he was a Democrat in politics, and never asked an old soldier whether he held any political preferences or no. To have been a soldier, or to be a soldier's widow or orphan, is enough to secure the earnest and untiring efforts of General Logan, as thousands of these honorable and deserving classes can testify.

Therefore, comrades, it behooves us, regardless of party preferences, to earnestly espouse and persistently promote the candidacy of General John A. Logan. We must get in our work now. Certain election will follow his nomination at Chicago. With Comrade Logan in the White House, brighter days will dawn for comrades everywhere. Laws passed in their behalf, and which are now largely ignored, will be enforced. He is one of us, prouder of that fact than of any other in his history, and his election will reflect honor upon every man who wore the blue. In working for him we are working for all soldiers, living and dead—we are working for ourselves and for each other. General Grant is in the van for Logan. Repeatedly he has announced his preference, which is a clarion call of every soldier to his duty. Is there a comrade who will refuse to hear his call into line? In this direction lies honor to a comrade, honor to *all* comrades, and respectful consideration. Comrades, we owe it to our own self-respect to earnestly and successfully advocate the cause of the citizen-soldier, the untiring patriot, the tried comrade, the able statesman, General John A. Logan. Let us determine that he shall be nominated and elected President of the United States. Every man of you has influence. Make it felt on your district delegates to Chicago. Write them and learn whether they are inclined to ignore the reasonable wishes of the men to whom they owe every blessing they possess. Work to-day by letter and petition—work faithfully and fearlessly—and to-morrow you will have a glorious season of rejoicing.

In charity, fidelity, and loyalty,

R. B. AVERY,
17th Wisconsin Vol. Inf'y.

MOST of the boys who were at Vicksburg will remember the cane pole tent which was built a few feet from the heavy siege guns just back of the White House on the Big Black road. It was used as a place for conferences between the prominent generals during the siege, as it protected them from the intense rays of the hot June sun. One day all were there—Grant, Logan, McPherson, Sherman, and others. The confederates had a mortar half a mile away with which they had been trying to dismount the siege guns for a week. Most of their shots went wild, but on this occasion a shell was planted plump through the tent. All but one of the officers hugged the earth as closely as if they liked it, until the shell, which had penetrated the earth for several feet deep exploded, covering them all with sand, but doing no other harm. Gen. Grant, as soon as he had brushed the dust from his face, said, "Logan, why didn't you lay down?"

"Because, General, there was no room, unless I laid on top of some of the rest of you."

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS. THE CHAMPION OF THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS.

Gen. John A. Logan is generally conceded to be the strongest and most available man the Republican party can place at the head of their ticket in the approaching Presidential campaign. General Logan has been in public life for the past thirty years, during which time he has been on the right side of every question that has agitated the country. He is noted for the simplicity of his manners, and is possessed of those sterling attributes which illustrated the lives of Andrew Jackson, Zach Taylor, and General Grant. He is poor in this world's goods, and resides in a modest Washington boarding house, while the most of his contemporaries live in splendor upon the immense fortunes which they have accumulated from \$5,000 salaries. General Logan is a typical American, brave, affable and generous; and if elevated to the Presidency he would see to it that the laws are rigidly enforced; and American citizens, regardless of color, will receive that protection for which they have long begged in vain.

General Logan's military career was at once dashing and brilliant, and stamps him as having been one of the greatest soldiers of modern times. At the breaking out of the late war he raised the 31st Illinois Regiment, and hurried to the front, where he soon won imperishable renown.

His regiment was attached to General McClelland's brigade, and seven weeks later, at Belmont, made its first fight. Of that battle Jefferson Davis has remarked, "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government, vol. 1, p. 414: " "Though the forces engaged were comparatively small to those in subsequent battles of the war, six hours of incessant combat, with repeated bayonet charges, must place this in the rank of the most stubborn engagements, and the victors must accord to the vanquished the meed of having fought like Americans." Colonel Logan commanded the left of the Union line of battle in that engagement, and had a horse shot under him, and his pistol at his side shattered by rebel bullets. He led his regiment also at Fort Henry, and again at Fort Donelson, where he received a severe wound, which, aggravated by exposure, disabled him for some time from active service.

Reporting again for duty to General Grant at Pittsburg Landing, Colonel Logan was shortly afterwards [March 5, 1862] made brigadier-general of the volunteers, and took a distinguished part in the movement against Corinth in May, and, after the occupation of the place, guarded with his brigade the railroad communication with Jackson, Tenn., of which place he was subsequently given command.

In the summer of 1862 General Logan was warmly urged by his numerous friends and admirers to become a candidate again for Congress, but declined in a letter growing with patriotic expressions, and, among them, the following: "I have entered the field to die, if need be, for this Government, and never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war of preservation has become a fact established."

During General Grant's Northern Mississippi campaign of 1862-'73, General Logan led his division, exhibiting great skill in handling troops, and was honored with a promotion as major-general of volunteers, dating from November 9, 1862. He was afterward assigned to a command of the 3d division of the 17th army corps, under General McPherson, and bore a part in the movement on Vicksburg, contributing to the victory at Port Gibson, and saving the day by his dispatch and personal bravery on the 15th of May, at the battle of Raymond, which General Grant designated as "one of the hardest small battles of the war." He participated in the defeat and rout of the rebels at Jackson, May 14th, and in the battle of Champion Hills, May 16th.

At the siege of Vicksburg, General Logan commanded McPherson's center, opposite Fort Hill, the key to the rebel works, and his men made the assault after the explosion of the mine, June 25th. His column was the first to enter the surrendered city July 1, 1863, and he was made its military governor. His valor was fittingly recognized in the presentation made to him by the board of honor of the 17th army corps of a gold medal, inscribed with the names of the nine battles in which he had participated.

After thoroughly inaugurating his administration of affairs at Vicksburg, General Logan was called to the North, where he spent a portion of the summer of

1863, frequently addressing large assemblages of his fellow-citizens in speeches of glowing eloquence, burning with zeal and devotion to the cause of the Union. In November, 1863, he succeeded General Sherman in the command of the 15th army corps, and spent the following winter at Huntsville, Ala. In May, 1864, General Logan joined the grand military division of the Mississippi, which, under General Sherman, was preparing for its march into Georgia. He led the advance of the Army of the Tennessee in the movement at Resaca, taking part in the battle which followed; and still moving on the right, met and repulsed Hardee's veterans at Dalton, May 23d, drove the enemy from three lines of work at Kenesaw Mountain, and on the 27th of June made a desperate assault against the impregnable force of Little Kenesaw. On the 22d of July, at the terrible battle of Atlanta, General Logan fighting at one moment on one side of his works, and the next on the other, was informed of the death, in another part of the field, of the beloved General McPherson. Assuming the temporary command, General Logan dashed impetuously from one end to the other of his hardy pressed lines, shouting aloud the name of McPherson, and calling on his troops to avenge his death. His emotion communicated itself to his troops with the rapidity of lightning, and 8,000 rebels killed and wounded left upon the field at nightfall bore mute witness to their love for their fallen chief and the daring bravery of his successor.

General Logan was again conspicuous at the obstinately-contested battle of Ezra Chapel, July 28th, and with his troops co-operated in the subsequent battles of the campaign until the fall of Atlanta, when they went into summer quarters.

After a few months spent in stumping the Western States, to make sure of the re-election of Lincoln in the Presidential campaign of 1864, General Logan rejoined his corps at Savannah, Ga., shared the fatigue and honors of Sherman's march through the Carolinas, fighting his corps against the troops of Johnston at Benton's cross-roads, and after Johnston's surrender, marched to Alexandria, and with his brave veterans participated in the great review of the national armies at Washington, May 23d, on which day General Logan was advanced to the command of the Army of the Tennessee to succeed General Howard.

In 1865 General Logan was appointed Minister to Mexico, but declined appointment, and during the same year was elected to the 40th Congress as Congressman-at-large from Illinois, as the Republican candidate, receiving 203,045 against 147,058 votes given for his Democratic opponent.

In the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson, Mr. Logan took a prominent part as one of the House of Representatives. He was re-elected by the Republicans of Illinois as Congressman-at-large to the 41st and to the 42d Congress, and in the winter of 1871 was chosen by the Legislature of Illinois to succeed Richard Yates as U. S. Senator from that State. Senator Logan is an indefatigable worker. To his public duties as a representative of the people he sacrifices his repose, his pleasure, and too frequently his health.

From the Chicago Journal.

LOGAN AND PORTER.

The House bill providing for the restoration of Fitz John Porter still hangs fire. During two terms of Congress, General Logan succeeded in organizing such opposition to similar bills for the reinstatement of Porter as to secure their defeat. Eloquent and unanswerable as were Logan's arguments in former debates against Porter, there is a record of Logan's acts in the Union army which is more eloquent than his or any other man's oratory. Remember, Fitz John Porter had no fancied or real grievance against General Pope, who had succeeded McClellan in command of the Army of the Potomac. Porter was dissatisfied because of this change of commanders, and, in full hearing of the guns which told their story of the engagement and ultimate reverse of the Union army, deliberately disobeyed repeated orders sent him to advance. Contrast this insubordination, which caused the needless death of thousands of Union soldiers at Bull Run, with the conduct of General Logan in front of Atlanta.

On the 22d of July, 1864, General James B. McPherson, commander of the Army of the Tennessee, was killed about mid-day in the heat of battle, at Atlanta, Ga. The command fell upon General John A. Logan, until then at the head of the Fifteenth Army Corps as senior officer. He took up the direction of the bat-

th where the brave McPherson had laid it down, and with Sherman a dozen miles away, won one of the most brilliant victories which had been achieved by Union arms. By right of seniority and most successful leadership in battle, he was clearly entitled to the continued command of the Army of the Tennessee. For reasons never satisfactorily explained, General Sherman saw fit to transfer General O. O. Howard from the Army of the Cumberland to the Army of the Tennessee. Here was the cause for dissatisfaction and discontent. All through the Army of the Tennessee imprecations, loud and deep, were uttered against such apparent injustice to a commander who had earned, but could not wear, his honors. A word or look of encouragement from Logan would have led to open resistance to the new commander. That word or look of encouragement to insubordination never came. He could have asked to be relieved, or could have resigned, as did Joe Hooker and John M. Palmer. He did neither. He went back to the command of his old corps, the Fifteenth, and, six days afterward, at the battle of Ezra Church, on the 28th of July, gave such an exhibition of manly generosity and military heroism as is rarely recorded in military annals. On that day the Fifteenth Corps was in reserve. It was a new position for commander and followers. The arms of the troops were stacked in line of battle on the color line, with cartridge-boxes hanging on the bayonets. About noon the Confederate army made a sudden and vigorous charge along the entire front line opposite the Fifteenth Corps, and at the same time a strong column struck the extreme right of the front line of the Union army at right angles and in reverse. The charge was so sudden and well sustained that the Union line was doubled up and the defenses were abandoned rapidly. Howard had only that day assumed command of the Army of the Tennessee. Had Logan waited for the word of command, as he could easily and obediently have done, Howard would have been forever disgraced as a military leader and Logan would have been avenged. But at whose expense? At that of thousands of brave soldiers, innocently slaughtered, and an incalculable reverse to the Union cause. With the sound of rebel yells and rebel guns in front, he did not wait for orders, but mounted his horse, and without waiting even to put on his coat, or to be accompanied by his staff, he galloped down the line, shouting "Fall in!" "Forward!" When the men answered, "Where is our regiment?" "Where are our officers?" he uttered expletives not found in the Book of Common Prayer, and repeated his commands, "Fall in!" "Forward!" An Iowa officer who took an honorable part in that battle said of it:

"The Confederates could not withstand this sudden, unexpected, resistless charge of Logan; and, although they fought desperately to maintain the advantage gained by their hard fighting, they were soon in confusion and swept from the field. Our lines were re-established and the day was won. Twice did the enemy re-form and come back to the attack, but were each time repulsed."

An Illinois officer in the Seventeenth Army Corps thus wrote of what he saw after this battle of the 28th of July, fought by Logan without orders:

"I went over the field to witness the effects of the terrific musketry which we heard from our position on the left of Logan's command. I never saw the dead lying thicker on any battle-field. I remember well the dead of the thirtieth Louisiana regiment. The colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major all lay about equal distances apart, with so many men lying between that the lines could be readily traced. In this part of the field I saw where saplings two and three inches in diameter had been cut off by musket balls. In a corn-field, about 200 yards in front of Logan's line, the crop of growing corn had been mown by musket shots as thoroughly as if it had been cut by scythes. I was told at the time that this portion of the field was in front of the Iowa brigade commanded by General George A. Stone, and consisting of the fourth, ninth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, thirtieth, and thirty-first regiments of Iowa infantry."

This is a brief statement of the conduct of General John A. Logan under circumstances calculated to test his patriotism. It is for him to cite this history by way of comparison with the history of Fitz John Porter's conduct at Bull Run, but there it is more eloquent as a stimulus to patriotism than any words which are likely to be spoken in Senatorial debate.

From the Chicago Tribune.

JOHN A. LOGAN—HIS RECORD AS A SOLDIER BRIEFLY COMMENTED UPON—WHAT HE HAS DONE SINCE THE WAR IN THE HALLS OF CONGRESS.

We are brought face to face with the one man remaining out of all those prominently mentioned—John A. Logan.

Let us see how he fills the bill.

First. What can be said against him? That he was once a secession sympathizer! The only man that ever dared insinuate that charge to his face was Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, in the United States Senate chamber March 30, 1881, and Logan at once replied: "Any man who insinuates that I sympathized with it at that time insinuates what is false," and Senator Hill at once retracted the calumny. Subsequently, April 19, 1881, a portion of the press having in the meantime insinuated further doubts, Senator Logan proved by the record and by documentary evidence the falsity of the aspersion. That record shows that January 7, 1861, while still a Douglas Democrat, before Lincoln's inauguration and before even the first gun of the war was fired upon Fort Sumter, he declared in Congress, as he voted for a resolution which approved the action taken by the President in support of the laws and for the preservation of the Union, that the resolution received his "unqualified approbation." Prior to that (December 17, 1860,) he had voted affirmatively on a resolution offered by Morris, of Illinois, which declared an "immovable attachment" to "our national Union," and "that it is our patriotic duty to stand by it, as our hope in peace and our defense in war." In a speech he made February 5, 1861, on the "Crittenden Compromise," he declared that "he had always denied, and did yet deny, the right of secession." And when he concluded his speech of vindication in the Senate even the Bourbon Senator Brown, of Georgia, declared it to be "full, complete and conclusive." In future, then, no truthful man will dare to say that Logan was not true to the Union and opposed to secession "before the war, at the beginning of the war, and all through the war." Why, in 1860 and 1861 he was the most popular man in Southern Illinois, and did more than any other man to create and foster the spirit of loyalty in what had been called "Egypt." He threw himself heart and soul into the ranks of the Union, and publicly declared that "if forcible resistance were made to the inauguration of President Lincoln he would shoulder his musket and aid in the consummation of the people's will." The effect of his example at that critical time, as well as afterwards, was felt not alone in his own State, but in Indiana and other adjacent States. As has been well said: "His eloquence gave courage in the hour of fear, and kindled fires of devout patriotism when the embers were growing weak and low."

What else is there against General Logan?

I have heard but two other causes of complaint against him from Republican lips.

One is the charge that he led the Illinois delegation at the convention of 1876 for Blaine, though Blaine had straddled the Force bill. If Logan was wrong in thus supporting him about half of the Republican party shared in the wrong. He and they probably thought that Blaine desired the nomination and would make a good President.

THE GRANT EPISODE.

The other charge is that he led a majority of the Illinois delegation at the convention of 1880 for Grant. Here again, if this was not right, about half the Republican party was in accord with him. Besides, no one who has not been in the army can imagine the strength of the tie that binds together those who have fought a common enemy on the field of battle. Again, like many others, his action may have been grounded on "availability"—on the assumption that no other man save Grant could carry certain Southern States and thus avert a "Solid South" and at the same time make the election sure. He may have had, like many others, a personal preference for Blaine, while his conception of duty to his party called upon him to vote for Grant. I think an interview published May 17, 1880, in the *Chicago Daily News*, will bear that interpretation. In that interview General Logan said: "I am in favor of the nomination of General Grant for the Presidency simply and only because he is the strongest and most available man in the contest. I am not making war upon any of the rival candidates. No man has

he would say a cruel or unjustifiable word about Mr. Blaine, Mr. Sherman, or any one of the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned as candidates. But I am against them is true, but only because I am for Grant." Could anything be more frank, sincere and manly—yet in the spirit of cordial kindness to all? Would he would have worked against himself with as much earnestness and sincerity under such circumstances. Nay, more, he did so work. Do you not remember the "Logan boom" that started early in 1880, in consequence of his memorable speech in the Fitz-John Porter case? Well, some one intimated that he was trying "to play the part of 'dark horse' in the contest," and he immediately wrote a letter for publication, in which he said: "I never play 'hide and seek' in politics. When I wish to be a candidate I say so, and make a square and honorable fight for the prize. . . . I never have second choices, the man that I am for is my choice always, unless defeated, then the choice made by my friends becomes my choice." And commenting on it the *Chicago Journal* said: "He is a stalwart Grant man, standing by his great commander now with the same chivalric spirit which prevented him from assuming command of Thomas' army on the eve of victory, as he could have done under his instructions." How nobly he carried out the promise of that letter. When Garfield received a majority of the votes at the Chicago convention it was Logan who so warmly and fervently seconded the motion to make the vote for him unanimous, and who was the first to promise that he, with the Garfield men, would "go forward in the contest, not with tied hands, not with sealed lips, not with bridled tongues, but to speak the truth in favor of the grandest party that has ever been organized in this country; to maintain its principles, to maintain its power, to preserve its ascendancy." He was the first also of the stalwarts to take the stump for Garfield. At the ratification meeting June 16, 1880, in Washington, it was Garfield's eye that saw Logan in the crowd, and Garfield's hand that beckoned him to come up, and Garfield's voice that asked him to say a word on that occasion, and that exclaimed "Thank God, Jack's up!" when he stood up before the multitude. The *Washington Star* briefly tells what followed: "General Logan was here recognized, and for ten minutes the applause was deafening. When quiet had been partially restored General Logan said: 'If any one desired to know who his first and last choice was, he would answer: the nominee of the Republican party. The candidate that now bears its banner was all that he or the people could desire. If the people of this country desired a born leader they had it in the person of James A. Garfield. No matter who the first or second choice had been, let the only choice now be the nominee. All sores should be healed, and there should be no feeling save one of success; and to his old comrades he would say: Touch elbows on the march, and press forward to certain victory.' General Logan retired amid loud applause, and the assemblage dispersed." And those who were on the spot will remember that Garfield was moved to tears as he thanked Logan for his hearty support. In an interview in the *New York Tribune* of June 23, he again declared that he would give Garfield the heartiest support and that he would go on the stump for him. Early in July the Republican national committee placed him at the head of the executive committee in charge of the Republican campaign in the West, and within a week thereafter he opened the campaign in Illinois with a ringing two hours' speech at Murphy-shore—a great speech, covering the records of both parties, elaborate, exhaustive, direct and convincing—before an audience larger than had ever before been seen there at a political meeting. "Logan," said one who knew, "was the man who drew Conkling and Grant to the support of Garfield and arranged the Mentor meeting. He neither sulked nor lamented. He was the first of the stalwarts to take off his coat and mount the stump for Garfield. His labors in this State [Illinois] were little short of herculean. He spoke night and day, and his speeches—plain, practical, destitute of rhetorical flourishes, and dealing in the questions that were asked during the canvass—had an immense effect upon his auditors." From the beginning of the campaign to its close in November, besides his other labors, and in addition to indoor addresses he made more than sixty outdoor speeches, to audiences ranging from a few thousands up to forty thousand! Orator after orator signaled his appearance everywhere. Sent a special telegram from Pittsfield to the *Inter-Ocean* of November 1, after alluding to his speech there the previous evening: "Thus ends one of the most remarkable personal campaigns ever made. Senator Logan has made over sixty open-air speeches, extending from Maine to Illinois. He spoke in Indiana nearly a month almost every day, in one day made no less than nine different speeches."

True to Garfield, the Republican nominee, he was as true to Garfield the Republican President. After Garfield's inauguration, when trouble arose within the party, Logan supported the Administration cordially. As has been well said by another, "While not assailing his friend Conkling, he yet gave him no encouragement in his contest with the President. He rather assumed the attitude of a peacemaker, and sought to heal all wounds and put an end to all dissensions in the party."

Instead of telling against him, I think it makes him the most eligible of all names within the party, that on the one hand he loyally stood by Grant until Garfield was nominated and then as loyally stood by Garfield until the end, and on the other that with equal loyalty he stood by Blaine. He is the sort of man we want at this juncture—a man whose every word and every act during the days of faction proved him to be entirely and sincerely above factionism, entirely and sincerely a lover of his whole party and his country.

No one has ever dared to charge General Logan with corruption and dishonesty. He has absolutely clean hands. He rarely makes a mistake. With him as its standard-bearer the party would not be put upon the defensive. His public record is consistent and unassailable. With him as its leader the party would be inspired with that "life, energy, dash and the instinct of victory" which have always inspired his followers on the field of battle or that of politics. His personal magnetism is remarkable. His candidacy would evoke an enthusiasm that would remind old Republicans of the days when Fremont ran, but was cheated out of the Presidency to which he had been fairly elected. He would win, and, winning would be inaugurated. His voice, like the bugle blast of Roderick Dhu, would call out all the clans. It would bring back to the Republican fold hosts of old Douglas War Democrats, who, like Daniel Sickles, could be attracted by no other name. Knowing that he has Irish blood in his veins and has felt sympathy for whatever of wrong has been done to that race, he would draw largely from the Irish vote. His efforts to distribute the \$60,000,000 of annual revenue to the States and Territories in the ratio of their population in the cause of education makes him strong with the laboring element which he desires to benefit and exalt. No man stands better with the working classes than he. Says the *St. Louis Mining News*: "Senator Logan expended \$50,000 in trying to develop coal in Illinois. Though the venture was unsuccessful, the Senator did not mourn the loss of the money, because the mining people got it. He is the advocate of laws for the protection of the lives of miners while underground; and he would receive the miners' vote, which is a big thing in this country." Says the *Springfield (Ill.) Monitor*, August, 1881: "To see John A. Logan (at Carbondale) with a wide-brimmed straw hat, blue woolen shirt, and butternut pants on, astride of his favorite, 'Dolly,' going backward and forward to his wheat fields, and while there taking a hand 'shocking' after his twine-binders, is a sight which every constituency of Senators is not permitted to witness. After a hard day's work in the field with the boys, he lies on the grass with them in the evening, while lemonade is freely passed around, and all hands join in discussing the news of the day. This is John A. Logan at home, and yet some people wonder why it is that he has such a hold on the boys." A farmer himself, he knows what legislation the farmers want, and does his best to secure it for them, whether through protection or otherwise. Says the *Jonesboro (Ill.) Gazette*: "He is in favor of improving the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and making them the great thoroughfares by which our grain can be sent to the European markets. He also favors a ship canal from Chicago to the Mississippi river." In consequence of his attitude on these questions he would make a great run throughout the Mississippi Valley States. That he would bring out the colored vote everywhere cannot be doubted. Evidences of his broad views of those rights of man which are at the very root of our liberties are to be found everywhere in his speeches and votes from that July day in 1865, when at the court-house of Louisville, Ky., he made an impassioned and eloquent plea for the emancipation of the slaves and the consent of Kentucky to the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery and involuntary servitude, down to the present time. He has always worked and spoken for civil rights and their exercise, and he believes in enforcing them. In one of his speeches at Indianapolis he said: "Now, we have given these people all of these rights. If we do not intend to protect them in the enjoyment of these rights we should not have given them. I say to you to-night that the Southern Democrats have got to quit murdering Republicans, no matter whether they are white or black." In another of his utter-

ances in 1880, touching the question of "the rights of citizens to protection in the exercise of their political rights under our form of government," after quoting the fourteenth amendment and showing the fallacy of the reasoning of those who hold that the national Government has ample power and would exercise it to the extent of war, if need be, to protect the American citizen on foreign soil, but has no power to protect the American citizen on our own soil, he says: "It would be quite as reasonable to say you cannot protect your property on your own farm, but as soon as it is safely placed on your neighbor's you may do so, even to the shedding of blood! I think the people of this or any other Government would prefer to have protection at home rather than be compelled to go to foreign soil for it. I do not agree to this latter doctrine for a moment. The fabric of our Government is not so weak as this. It is a Government clothed by the people with sovereign powers, through which justice can be administered, domestic tranquillity preserved, the common defense provided for, the general welfare promoted, the blessings of liberty secured to all and its citizens at home and abroad protected in all the rights pertaining to them as citizens of the republic; and unless the authority shall be asserted under the Constitution and laws to do this, there is great danger menacing the republic." The colored people know that Logan speaks as he thinks and acts as he speaks; that with him in the Presidential chair Copiah assassinations and Danville massacres would cease; that he would find a way under the Constitution as it is and the laws as they are to protect them in their political rights, of which they have so long been defrauded by Southern Democrats.

THE SOLDIERS.

And then the soldier vote—that vote which is cast not alone by the soldiers themselves, but by their relatives and all whom they can influence as well—that prodigious vote which safely goes into the millions—do we not know that it would all be brought out and go solidly for Logan, the soldiers' friend *par excellence*? How they would come out and work in a campaign with him for their leader! Not a soul of them will forget how he has worked year in and year out for them in both branches of Congress in the matter of pensions, arrears of pensions, and equalization of bounties; nor how, regardless of time, trouble and expense, he has corresponded with them and urged their cases to prompt settlement; nor how no crippled soldier nor soldier's widow nor orphan has ever appealed to him for help, so far as it was possible for him to help, in vain. Letters by the hundreds—not from Illinois alone, but from all parts of the Union—come in his daily mail from the soldiers or their survivors, and force him to keep several clerks to attend to them. These things will not be forgotten by the old soldiers. They will remember, if no one else does, how he fought in the Mexican war; how at the beginning of the Rebellion he left his seat of safety in Congress, joined the troops on their way to the first Bull Run as a private, and was among the last to leave that disastrous field; how, as colonel of the Thirty-first Illinois, during a successful bayonet charge on the Rebel position at Belmont, his horse was shot from under him; how at Fort Donelson, where he led the victorious charge—and out of the 606 men of his regiment who shared in it, but 303 answered to their names the next morning—he was severely wounded; how, with wounds still unhealed, having joined General Grant at Vicksburg Landing as a brigadier-general, he declined a renomination for Congress in these memorable words: "I have entered the field to die, if need be, for this Government, and never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war of preservation has become a fact established;" how, in Grant's Northern Mississippi campaign, he commanded a division of McPherson's Seventeenth Army Corps with such conspicuous military prowess and ability as to earn the stars of a major-general; how his military renown grew with each of the many marches, through scorching sun and over burning sands, and each of the many bloody battles before Vicksburg; how in the terrible assaults upon that "Gibraltar of the Mississippi"—whose bluffs were "studded with batteries and seamed with rifle-pits"—his signal valor was known to all; and how it was Logan's column that was the first to enter that great conquered fortress. They will remember his succeeding General Sherman in the command of the Fifteenth Army Corps—the corps which Grant himself had commanded—the corps which by Logan's order adopted as their corps-badge a cartridge-box with the significant legend, "Forty Rounds;" and how gallantly he led the advance of the Army of the Tennessee at Resaca, repulsed Hardee at Dallas and dislodged the enemy from his fortifications at Kenesaw mountain.

amid blood and sweat and slaughter. He was no carpet-knight—no knight of the white feather—but ever in the thickest of the fray his victorious raven plume was seen. Then came the battle of Atlanta, (or Peachtree creek,) the bloodiest fought in the West, and one of the decisive battles of the war. Those of them who were there will never forget it—nor Logan, their triumphant chieftain. It was the 22d of July, 1864. Hood had succeeded Johnston, and McPherson, finding himself flanked, was riding to the left, when he met his death. The command of the flanked Army of the Tennessee at once devolved on Logan. Surgeon Welch, of the Fifty-third Illinois, describes the panic which at once seized the Seventeenth Army corps, and continues: "General Logan, who then took command, on that famous black stallion of his, became a flame of fire and fury, yet keeping wondrous method in his inspired madness. He was everywhere; his horse covered with foam, and himself hatless and begrimed with dirt; perfectly comprehending the position, giving sharp orders to officers as he met them, and planting himself firmly in front of the fleeing columns, with revolver in hand, threatening in tones not to be mistaken to fire into the advance did they not instantly halt and form in order of battle. 'He spake, and it was done.' * * * The battle was resumed in order and with fury—a tempest of thunder and fire—a hail-storm of shot and shell. And when night closed down, the battle was ended and we were masters of the field." Some of the regiments that went into that sanguinary conflict strong, came out with but thirty men, and another, which went in in the morning with 200, came out with but fifteen! But thousands of the enemy bit the dust that day, and though compelled to fight in front and rear, our arms were crowned with victory. Then came Jonesboro and complete rout for the enemy, the blowing up of his magazines, and the evacuation of Atlanta, "the last stronghold of the West." His corps, also under Sherman, participated in the famous "March to the sea." His military record would fill a volume. In all his brilliant career he never suffered defeat. It has been well said of him that to his soldiers he was "an inspiration—a prophecy of success; they believe him invincible."

SINCE THE WAR.

At the close of the war of the Rebellion, Logan was one of the group of great military chieftains, headed by Grant, who received the welcome of New York at the celebrated Cooper Union meeting, where Logan so successfully foiled the efforts of the Democracy to win the Union generals to their fold under the pretext of indorsing President Johnson. With the exception of a brief interval, General Logan has been in Congress from the time he resigned his army commission until now—his second term in the Senate expiring the 3d day of March next. His career during that period has been most useful, and he has frequently distinguished himself as a sound lawyer and courageous state-man as well as a fervid orator. He was a prominent manager on the part of the House in the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, who barely lacked conviction by a two-thirds majority. He secured the expulsion of Representative Whittemore, of South Carolina, from the House for corrupt practices in relation to naval-cadet appointments. He is not a frequent speaker, but when he does speak he speaks to some purpose and effect—and to an attentive chamber and crowded galleries. In his various tilts with "Copperheads" in the House or "Southern brigadiers" in the Senate, he has always vanquished them. Several of his speeches at the time attracted wide attention—such, for instance, as that in the House in 1867 on the supplementary reconstruction bill, being a defense of the Republican party and its policy in the South; in 1869, on the civil-tenure office bill opposing "all class legislation in any form" and "all perpetuities of office in a land of liberty;" and in 1870, against bond subsidies for railroads. In the Senate his speeches have been still more powerful. Never did the Rebel brigadiers get more severe handling than in his great speech of two days in defense of President Grant's conduct of affairs in Louisiana and of General Sheridan, who had been savagely attacked for calling the Rebel White-Leaguers of Louisiana—who had murdered 3,500 men for their political convictions—"banditti." His speech in 1872, in behalf of bills for the relief of Chicago, then lying in ashes, was one of the most vivid descriptions of calamity and one of the most powerful appeals for assistance ever made in a legislative body. Another remarkable speech, fairly bristling with comparative facts and statistics and trenchant deductions therefrom, on specie payments, 1879. Another, also, on the army appropriation bill, 1879, presents a singularly clear analysis of the relations of the army to the civil power of the Government.

and a strong denunciation of the mischievous, unconstitutional and revolutionary nature of the Democratic attempt to conquer executive approval of obnoxious "riders" upon appropriation bills under the threat of otherwise withholding appropriations. His more recent set speeches in the Senate, on education and the Fitz-John Porter case, were exceedingly able and exhaustive. But the greatest of all was the four days' speech, March, 1889, on the bill to restore Fitz-John Porter to the army and pay him \$60,000 to boot, delivered before a listening Senate and crowded galleries throughout—with Blaine and Conkling and Garfield and General Sherman, and even Porter himself, giving their absolute attention to the wonderful array of military law, learning, facts, argument, illustration, denunciation, and appeal poured forth from the eloquent lips of this warrior statesman. It was likened by the press to the greatest effort of T. M. Benton in length and force, and the *New York Tribune* said of it: "Probably never before within the history of the Senate has a speech, lasting through the sessions of four days, been listened to with such attention." And the result of that speech was no less extraordinary: for it absolutely led to the tabling of the bill by the solid vote of its Democratic friends! But if he speaks well, he accomplishes even more by committee and other work. Said the *Sonoma Index*, December 18, 1880, of him: "He has more than once declined a foreign appointment, as also a Cabinet portfolio. Logan is one of the most useful men in the United States Senate; he makes few speeches, but is always working for his constituents. Not only his own State, but the whole Mississippi valley, receives the benefit of his watchful care; he has secured more and larger appropriations for the entire region drained by the Mississippi than have any half dozen other Senators combined. No man understands more fully the condition of public affairs, and none is more watchful of the public welfare."

Honest, able, courageous, sincere, magnetic—himself a born leader—with so grand a record of public service as I have merely glanced at—who can doubt that with John A. Logan as our candidate, the Republican party with even more than the old-time enthusiasm, would sweep the field? We might say to the world: "Take him for all in all—match him, if you can!"

But, more than this even, Mrs. Logan is a worthy helpmate of such a man. Self-sacrificing and absolutely devoted to her husband's best interests, she is also a most affable, charming, bright and clear-headed lady in society. Always at ease herself, she sets all others in her presence at ease—at once a womanly woman yet with those vivid and just perceptions in and knowledge of public affairs which befit a statesman's wife, and she is better fitted to occupy the proud eminence of "first lady in the land" than any lady in the White House since the days of Lady Washington, whom she somewhat resembles.

From the New York Truth

LOGAN'S WASHINGTON HOME—OPEN TO EVERYBODY—A GENIAL HOST AND A MAGNIFICENT HOSTESS.

I spent an evening recently with Senator Logan at his modest home in Washington, on Twelfth street. He lives during the session in a boarding house of a plain but comfortable kind, his sitting-room decorated with skins, bows and arrows and other trappings suggestive of Indian life and Indian warfare.

During the winter nights it was one of the pleasantest, cosiest of calls. The Senator is quaint, affable and full of dry humor, and his clever, handsome wife is a charming hostess. He has a son at West Point, and a daughter, Mrs. Tucker, visiting through the season, whose husband is a paymaster in the army and stationed in New Mexico. But no description of the family would be complete without Logan Tucker, the young son of Mrs. Tucker. He is the pride and joy of the entire family, and his queer sayings cause infinite amusement.

A visitor from the country offered young Logan some money one evening, and he turned his eyes longingly toward his mother for permission to accept it. She shook her head. He appealed mutely to the head of the clan, who also shook his head.

"He doesn't want any office, grandpa," urged the youngster, to the confusion and delight of his hearers.

Mrs. Logan is credited with great political ability, but although she is a delightful conversationalist, she rarely utters opinions upon political matters in general company. She has evidently been a deeper reader than her husband, but the loving

loyalty with which she always keeps him in the foreground is evident, although it may be quite unconscious on her part. If the fortunes of political life send the Black Logan, as he is called on account of his long raven black hair and equally black mustache, to the Executive Mansion, the hospitalities would be more brilliant than those of any former lady of the White House. Indeed, with the exception of Mrs. Madison, the wives of the Presidents have not distinguished themselves, although Martha Washington will always be held in reverence.

From the New York Times.

JOHN A. LOGAN FILLS THE BILL.

All Republicans, and especially those in whose minds devotion to some favorite candidate seems to have taken the place of sound political sense, will do well to remember a few important facts and figures.

There will be in the electoral college 401 votes, and the successful Presidential nominee must have at least 201 of them. In its attack upon the party now in power the Democratic party will be supported by 153 votes to be cast by the States of the solid South. These votes that party relies upon. It must have 48 more, and it will endeavor to secure them from two or three or four Northern States by selecting a ticket that shall attract doubtful voters in those States, and by gaining in those States the greatest possible advantage that can be derived from the possible blunders of the Republican National Convention. New York will cast 36 votes, New Jersey 9, Connecticut 6, Indiana 15, and Ohio 23. The votes of New York and Indiana added to those of the solid South would turn the scale. New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, without Indiana, would yield the number of votes required. New York and Ohio would put a Democratic President in the White House and leave a margin of eleven votes.

The Democrats must have New York or give up the fight. It ought to be plain to sensible men, on the other hand, that the Republican party cannot hope to win without New York's thirty-six votes. New Jersey may be regarded as a Democratic State under ordinary circumstances. There is at least one very prominent candidate whose nomination by the Republicans would probably give Ohio to the Democrats in October, and New York and Ohio to them in November. The preliminary skirmish will take place in Ohio, but New York will be the battle-ground. The Democrats will strain every nerve to win this State, and the Republicans cannot afford to lose it.

The result in New York will depend upon the action of a large body of Independent voters. They cannot be bulldozed, cajoled, or suppressed. They are not demanding that the Republican party shall nominate any specified man. They only ask that the nominee shall be an honest and able statesman. They will not be satisfied with a man who is honest now, after having been dishonest in the past; they want a man whose record is clear—a man who has not been the ally of scheming scoundrels, the opponent of reform, or the advocate of bad legislation and dangerous "policies." So much for those who hold the balance of power in New York. No Republican politician who retains his senses can disregard them.

COLORED MEN FOR LOGAN—WHAT ONE OF THEIR ORGANS IN NORTH CAROLINA SAYS OF THE GENERAL.

The Republican convention of the third Congressional district to appoint delegates to Chicago is called to meet in Goldsboro on Thursday, April 24. The Baptist *Standard*, the organ of the colored Baptists of this State, in its last issue declares for John A. Logan for President, as follows:

"Judging from our exchanges and other sources, General John A. Logan is the most prominent candidate for the next President of the United States. From all sides we hear that the General's past political record makes him worthy of the highest honors that can be conferred by the nation. As for us, we are for Logan every time, so long as he remains a friend and advocate of popular education and equal rights for all American citizens, regardless of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The people, and especially the colored race, should support no person for office without a guarantee from him that he will advocate popular education and equal rights before the law. We think the time is at hand when the public offices should be filled with occupants who have the interests of the whole people at heart, and not with a set of men who seem to be nothing more than so

many pickets to guard the interests of a certain party, or, in other words, filled with politicians who are mere party tools. Give us men who love education and justice and who will strive to benefit their constituency, and our Government will cease to be a farce."

There are more colored people members of the Baptist Church than of any other denomination in this State, and their papers have great influence among the brethren. Every colored man selected as a delegate will be for Gen. Logan. The President will have votes from this State on the first ballot, but when the convention gets down to work the delegation will be nearly solid for Logan.

IN 1865 Gen. Logan was appointed Minister to Mexico, but declined the appointment, and during the same year was elected to the 40th Congress as Congressman-at-large from Illinois as the Republican candidate, receiving 203,045 against 147,058 votes given for his Democratic opponent.

In the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson, Mr. Logan took a prominent part as one of the managers on the part of the House of Representatives. He was re-elected by the Republicans of Illinois as Congressman-at-large to the 41st and 42d Congress, and in the winter of 1871 was chosen by the Legislature of Illinois to succeed Richard Yates as United States Senator from that State. Senator Logan is an indefatigable worker. To his public duties as a representative of the people he sacrifices his repose, his pleasure, and too frequently his health.

From the Chicago Tribune.

LOGAN AND THE IRISH.

CHICAGO, APRIL 15.—In your issue of yesterday there appeared a letter from Peoria, entitled "Logan and the Catholics," signed "E. P. B.," to which my attention has been called by some friends who are admirers of Gen. Logan, and who, though Democrats, are anxious for his nomination by the National Republican Convention, so that they could manifest their appreciation of his character as a citizen, soldier, statesman, and friend of the Irish race by voting for him.

In every statement made by your correspondent "E. P. B.," in reference to the many services rendered to Irishmen as member of Congress, politician and private citizen, as well during the war as since, by Gen. Logan, I heartily concur and would like very much to see my countrymen make some demonstration of the respect they entertain for and the love they have towards him, in order that his standing in their estimation might be utilized towards influencing the action of the convention when his name is submitted to it.

Allow me to assure "E. P. B." and the friends of Logan that the gentleman has no more sincere admirers or warmer friends in the country than are to be found among the Irish people. Nor are their numbers insignificant. Their name is legion, and among them are men of every honest standing in business, in the professions, and every walk of life, any of whom are the peers of any class in the land.

Hundreds still living in this city and State will remember how the Irish of Illinois rallied to the support of John A. Logan in 1866, when he was running for Congress as a candidate-at-large. You will remember that Gen. Logan was elected by over 45,000 majority, when the rest of the State ticket was elected by but about 15,000. Over 30,000 Irish votes were cast for him that year which would have been cast against any other candidate the party could have selected. I was in this State at the time as an organizer of the Fenian Brotherhood, and remember well the enthusiasm manifested in his behalf by not only the leaders of that organization but by the Irish soldiers who served under him or near him and the masses of the Irish people. Instead of losing caste or character he has earned, and will receive, not only the hearty support of those of them who still live, but of thousands of others who are cognizant of the many generous and friendly acts rendered to and favors conferred on Irishmen of late years by him. One instance among many will suffice—that is, securing the exalted and honorable position of United States Marshal of New Mexico for A. M. Morrison, of this city.

That Gen. Logan would carry, as "E. P. B." suggests, nearly all the large cities in the country in which the Irish are numerous—yes, even New York—I am as certain as I am that he would carry Chicago by 25,000 majority and the State by 50,000. It is my sincere hope, as it is the hope of those alluded to above, that the

Republican convention may be so directed and inspired as to select Gen. Logan as its candidate for President. If they do, there is no man in the Republican party, at least none whose name has been mentioned so far, who can draw the one-hundredth part of the Irish from the Democracy that he can and will, except a man of their own race, such as Gen. Sheridan, and no man living the Democracy can nominate can defeat him.

XTRA.

ABOUT every Grand Army man in the West is for Logan. In a quiet way all the boys believe in the old man. As a soldier he was soldierly and brave. As a Senator he has been straightforward and honest. A finer specimen of American pluck, energy, loyalty, and manhood cannot be found. Pretty nearly every Grand Army lodge is a Logan club.—*Denver Tribune*.

And it should have been added, true and loyal to his friends, and never goes back on his word.—*Tucson Citizen*.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Sunday Herald.

LOGAN'S BOOM.

The Logan boom is by no means a failure. We hear little of it in this State, other candidates being the first choice of all classes except the soldiers, who for some reason do not seem to have been at all prominent in the conventions. But out West Logan seems to be a prime favorite. In his own State it looks as though the delegation would be almost solid for him. At first, of the Illinois Republican district conventions the delegation was instructed to vote for Logan so long as his name should be before the national convention. But perhaps the strongest element in Logan's favor is the united colored vote. If Mr. Fred. Douglass is to be believed, the colored people will make a united effort to secure his nomination. In speaking of the prospective Republican candidates for the Presidency the other day Mr. Douglass said: "John A. Logan is the first choice of the colored people. They favor him because he has backbone. He is a brave man, and does not fear to do right even though he is surrounded by the most overwhelming opposition. He supported Pinchback in his fight for a seat in the United States Senate. He opposed Fitz John Porter with the courage of a lion. In every campaign he has held up a fresh bloody shirt to the discomfiture of the Democratic party." With the soldiers for him, the colored element united and hearty in his support, and Illinois solid for him, Logan's candidacy is one that it will hardly do to laugh at.

From the Commercial Gazette.

A GOOD WORD FOR JOHN LOGAN.

CAMBRIDGE, O., JANUARY 12.—As the time for the holding of the Republican National Convention is rapidly approaching, is it not high time that the party should be casting about to see where the available candidate is to be found?—one who can unite all the discordant elements of the grand old party—unite the loyal North so as to meet the solid sectional South, made solid by intimidation, shot guns, bull whips and murder. The candidate selected must be one whom the party can rally to and unite upon, and one who in writing Nation would employ a big N—a man whom we can enter the contest with assured of victory.

Now, of all the prominent and illustrious Republicans mentioned and discussed for the position, General John A. Logan, U. S. Senator from Illinois, seems to be the only man who can "fill the bill." The most humble and illiterate Republican in the nation knows and respects Senator Logan. They are perfectly familiar with his brilliant and dashing military career—know and admire his Republicanism.

There is not an ex-Union soldier from the Atlantic to the Pacific who would not rejoice to hear of the nomination of "Black Jack" by the Chicago convention.

CATO.

THE timber for the next President is becoming the theme of conversation among the voters of both political parties, and there seems to be an unseen current floating through the air impregnating the minds with the name of General

John A. Logan. The soldiers all agree that he has been weighed in the balance, during and since the war, and never found wanting. As a general in the Union army he was ever at his post, never faltering and always cheering on to victory, and since the war (in and out of Congress) has been the friends to the rank and file of the Union army who saved the nation one and inseparable, and every soldier (regardless of party affiliations) that we have heard express himself declares in favor of General Logan for President, and when his name is floating upon the wings of the wind, leaving its impression in the minds of every true and loyal soldier, it has no uncertain significance. Let the soldiers unite their power, and they can and will elect their man.





